REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-24 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 10, and 16 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claims 1, 10, and 16.

Objections

Claim 1 is objected to for a typographical error. Specifically, the phrase "said plurality of application" should be "said plurality of applications." Claim 1 has been amended to correct this error in accordance with the Examiner's suggestion. Accordingly, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested. Further, in response to the Examiner's objection to the specification, the specification has been reviewed for typographical errors and claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 18, and 24 have been amended to correct minor informalities and typographical errors

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2002/0052968 ("Bonefas"). Claims 1 and 16 have been amended to clarify the present invention recited. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

The claimed invention relates to client aware content selection and retrieval in a client independent wireless environment. Specifically, the claimed invention provides a method for varying the degree of content provided to a wireless client connected to a wireless environment by implementing client aware content selection and presentation to the retrieve content based on detailed client type information. An extensible content provider (*i.e.,* the provider server (310) in Figure 3), located in the wireless server (*i.e.,* a web server that communicates with the resource servers on the back-end to provider content to wireless client devices), dynamically allows client aware content additions to existing predefined content in a wireless server. The content provider also uses information created in a portal session based on the client type information provided by

a client to retrieve client specific content from back-end services connected to the wireless server. Further, the content provider includes presentation logic which generates wireless markup language (WML) and other wireless adaptable languages. The presentation logic generates the correct WML that is appropriate for the type of wireless application protocol device requesting information. Thus, the content provider is used to present authorized content and format the content to a wireless client (see, *e.g.,* page 14, lines 20-25 of the specification).

Advantageously, the present invention allows for customized content that may be displayed on a particular client type device (*i.e.,* a cell phone, hand-held devices, etc.) with smaller display screens. Further, the present invention allows the use of browsers that are not necessary HTML based for transmitting content to wireless devices.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Bonefas relates to a messaging system, where clients and servers communicate over multiple wireless networks that use different access protocols. Bonefas discloses a common architecture for providing effective wireless data to multiple client devices with wireless devices. *See*, Bonefas, Abstract. With respect to the rejection of the claims, claim 1 of the present invention discloses an applications content selection module for providing wireless applications content parameters for a wireless client, and a content provider service for a plurality of applications which dynamically presents content in a format suitable to said wireless client based on a particular client type.

The Examiner asserts that Bonefas discloses each and every limitation of claim 1 of the present invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Independent claim 1 has been amended to specify that the content provider service is within the web server (*i.e.,* "wherein the client content provider service is located within the wireless server"). Support for this limitation may be found, for example, in Figure 3 and the accompanying text in the present application.

The Examiner references numerals 122 and 132 in Bonefas to show that Bonefas teaches a content provider service as defined in the present invention. Reference numerals 122 and 132 in Bonefas refer to a group of back-end servers (BESs) and proxy BESs, respectively. The BESs disclosed in Bonefas run server applications which communicate messages with client applications running on client devices (see, *e.g.,* page 7, paragraph [0071] of Bonefas). Further,

the proxy BESs are used to communicate messages to a web server. The BESs disclosed in Bonefas are **not** the same as the content provider service claimed in the present invention. Bonefas fails to disclose or suggest a content provider service that is *part of a wireless server* that presents requested content to client devices and formats the appearance of the requested content for particular client types that require special formatting (*i.e.,* small display screens, non-traditional web browsers, etc.).

The Examiner also references pages 18-19, paragraph 371 of Bonefas and asserts that formatting selected content to a wireless client is disclosed by the referenced paragraph in Bonefas. However, paragraph 371 only discloses that an HTTP response is formatted for *transmission*, whereas the present invention formats content for *display* onto a client wireless device. Moreover, the HTTP response is only formatted for transmission when a proxy server is used to connect to the Internet, rather than being directly connected to an HTTP web server. In the claimed invention, the content provider service is part of the web server, and presents and formats content *based on the type of client device* on the receiving end. Bonefas fails to disclose or suggest that the HTTP response is formatted based on the client type or client device.

In view of the above, it is clear that Bonefas fails to disclose each and every limitation of the claimed invention. Thus, amended independent claim 1 is patentable over Bonefas. Dependent claims 2-9 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Further, independent claim 16 has been amended to include similar allowable subject matter (*i.e.,* "wherein the content provider service is within the wireless server") and is patentable over Bonefas for at least the same reasons as above. Associated dependent claims 17-24 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection with respect to claims 1-9 and 16-24 is respectfully requested.

With respect to independent claim 10, Applicant respectfully asserts that Bonefas fails to disclose or suggest classes of wireless clients, where each class comprises a unique identification parameter used to determine whether content desired by the client is available, selectable, and presentable to the client (see, *e.g.,* page 9 of the present application). Further, Bonefas fails to disclose or suggest a client aware content selection service for providing content selection and retrieval procedures *in response to client type identifications* of content requests. Thus, it is clear that Bonefas fails to disclose each and every limitation of independent claim 10. Therefore,

claim 10 is patentable over Bonefas. Further, dependent claims 11-15 are patentable for at least the same reasons.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 20 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bonefas as applied to claims 1-19 and 22-24 and further in view of Mei, Hsing, Fu Jen Catholic University ("Hsing"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

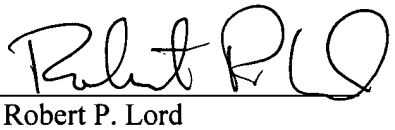
As noted above, Bonefas fails to disclose the limitations of the amended independent claims of the present invention. Specifically, Bonefas fails to disclose or suggest a content provider service within the web server for providing content and formatting content based on a client type. Further, Hsing fails to disclose or suggest that which Bonefas lacks. Hsing relates to turning an HTTP proxy server into a wireless internet gateway by modifying direct access over pure wireless session protocol (WSP) and modifying WSP/HTTP exchange via a WAP gateway (*See*, page 2 of Hsing). Hsing fails to disclose or suggest a content provider service *within a wireless server* that formats and presents content to a wireless client as required by the claimed invention. Further, Hsing uses a wireless mark-up language (WML) to respond to a URL request from a client system (*See*, page 5 of Hsing). The claimed invention does not use a WML to present formatted and specific information to a client device, and therefore, Hsing cannot possibly disclose the claimed invention. In view of the above, it is clear that Bonefas and Hsing, whether considered separately or in combination, do not render the claimed invention obvious. Therefore, claims 20 and 21 are patentable over Bonefas and Hsing.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 03226/540001; P6090).

Dated: January 27, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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